FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XVII, No. 874 July 25-31, 1957

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. State Secy. joined London disarmament talks in effort to heal Western rift; Bulganin accused West of blocking A-test ban & disarmament agreements.

Intl. Atomic Energy Agency activated by U.S. ratification.

Bey of Tunis deposed; Tunisian Republic formed.

Guatemalan Pres. Castillo Armas assassinated.

United States

Eisenhower urged voluntary oil import reduction.

House rejected federal aid to school construction.

Civil rights bill debate centered on jury-trial amendment.

Senate probed textile union leaders; Johnny Dio convicted of labor racketeering.

WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

Dulles to London. State Secy. John Foster Dulles arrived in London July 29 to take part in lagging East-West disarmament talks in the UN Disarmament Subcom. Dulles, ordered to London July 27 by Pres. Eisenhower, reportedly was charged with resolving differences between the U.S. and its NATO allies, particularly Britain, France & West Germany, on Western policy toward an East-West "open skies" aerial disarmament inspection zone. [See pp. 233E1-G3, 209E-G2, 193B1-E2, 169B-E1, 138D3-139A1]

Dulles told newsmen in London July 29 that the U.S. would concentrate on achieving the basic goal of all disarmament — "measures to reduce the danger of surprise attack." Indicating that the U.S. thus temporarily would by-pass the deadlocked question of East-West agreement on a trial nuclear test suspension, Dulles warned that each month that passes without agreement on an "open skies" plan "magnifies the problem of disarmament." Demonstration that "the danger of surprise attack can be & will be reduced" would make possible the solution of "the grave political problems which can endanger peace," he said. [See pp. 233F2, 201C2]

Western Rift Detailed. Summarizing current differences on aerial disarmament inspection, Western observers said July 29 that East-West negotiations on an inspection agreement would not be possible until the U.S. & NATO powers had agreed on details of a unified Western plan. The West was reported still divided on (1) delineation of European & Soviet land areas to come under inspection, (2) limitation of the inspecting agency to the U.S. & USSR or inclusion of NATO powers in the agency, (3) inspection of both Eastern & Western zones as a single unit to prevent the "freezing" of German partition & discourage eventual Soviet demands for demilitarization of the area.

Members of the NATO Permanent Council July 30 denied reports that NATO had been responsible for delaying agreement on a Western inspection plan. Informants asserted that, replying to queries from Western disarmament delegations in London, the NATO Council had cabled what amounted to full acceptance of both air & ground inspection plans that would be dissociated from recognition of the present border between East & West Germany. Asserting that the acceptance had been the result of the first real political consultation among NATO members, officials blamed the reports on the vagueness of the London queries & on the U.S. & French disarmament delegations' apparent impatience during the exchange of messages. [See p. 210B2]

(Dulles, acting while the UN subcommittee talks remained recessed July 27-31, met with British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, French disarmament delegate Jules Moch & Canadian delegate David Johnson July 30-31 for talks on Western disarmament policy. Dulles, who continued to press for presentation of his Arctic inspection zone proposal, was said July 30 also to be prepared to agree to inspection of the entire U.S. & USSR. A 2d proposal under discussion reportedly called for inspection of a zone running from the west coast of Ireland to the Ural Mtns.) [See p. 153G2]

(Visiting Canadian Prime Min. John Diefenbaker in Ottawa July 27-28, Dulles reportedly had received assurances that the Canadian Cabt. would agree to the inclusion of northern Canada in any aerial inspection plan made part of a general disarmament treaty.) [See p. 205B2]

(Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Subcom., had proposed July 25 that an international committee be created to study outlawing the use of intercontinental missiles for military purposes. Stassen, who warned that a race for military control of outer space could bring tragedy for mankind, urged that a board of experts begin work 3 mos. after signature of a first-stage disarmament treaty to insure that space missiles would be used only for peaceful & scientific purposes. French delegate Moch & British delegate Cmndr. Allan Noble backed the missile proposal July 26. Noble urged action before missile development outdistanced known anti-missile defenses.) [See pp. 194B2, 139B1]

Bulganin Warns on A-Tests. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin warned the Western powers July 24 that by insisting that the USSR agree to international control of its fission materials production, they were sabotaging any hope of an agreement to end nuclear weapons tests. Bulganin, in a 6,000-word letter to British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan, further charged that the West was hindering chances of a disarmament agreement at the current London talks by linking such an agreement to German unification in a "deal" to bolster West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's political position in West German elections (due Sept. 15). [See pp. 209E2, 194A1]

In the first major statement of Soviet foreign policy since the USSR deposed a faction led by ex-Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov [see p. 217D3], Bulganin charged that Britain, under cover of "endless talks on the desirability of disarmament," was continuing to perfect the "most lethal & destructive" nuclear weapons. He asserted that "a war fought with modern hydrogen & atomic weapons" would "mean irremediable catastrophe" for Britain. Warning Macmillan against providing nuclear weapons for West Germany, Bulganin proposed that the U.S., USSR, Britain & other European states agree (1) not to base nuclear weapons on East or West German territory, and (2) to ban military & economic aid to any state violating European peace. [See p. 169F1]

(Macmillan, addressing 2,500 members of the American Bar Assn. meeting in London, July 26 urged Western powers, in the absence of a disarmament pact, to "maintain together sufficient nuclear power to deter from aggression any country which threatens our liberties.") [See p. 233D1]

Declaration on Germany. In a joint declaration issued July 29 in West Berlin, the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany restated their belief that German reunification would be possible only through free all-German

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

82

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY AUG 1957

elections for a new national Govt. [See p. 194C1]

Signed by West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano and the U.S., British & French Ambassadors to West Germany, David K. E. Bruce, Sir Christopher Steel & Maurice Couve de Murville, the Berlin Declaration asserted that (a) German unity remains the responsibility of the U.S., Britain, France & USSR, (b) a united German Govt. should not be prejudiced by demilitarization and must be free to decide whether it would join NATO, (c) if a united Germany joined NATO, Western powers would be prepared to offer the Soviet bloc "assurances [on European security] of a significant & far-reaching character." [See pp. 225F1-B2, 209G2-D3]

(Erich Ollenhauer, West German Social Democratic Party chrmn., termed the declaration "disappointing" July 29. He criticized it for "deliberately avoiding" commitment on the military status of a future reunified Germany. West German newspapers noted July 30 that reunification terms outlined in the declaration remained unacceptable to the USSR.) [See pp. 147E2, 115A1]

(The Bonn Govt. July 31 recalled Dr. Rudolf Lahr, chief of the West German delegation to Soviet-German political & economic talks in Moscow. Bonn spokesmen said July 31 that Lahr had been recalled after Soviet refusal to discuss the promised but unfulfilled repatriation of an estimated 80,000 Germans in the USSR. The talks, which began July 22, had been called to negotiate bilateral trade & payments accords, the reopening of consulates in the 2 countries, & the mutual repatriation of German & Soviet citizens.) [See p. 139A2]

MIDDLE EAST

Oman Rebellion. British RAF Venom jets backing Said bin Taimur, sultan of Muscat & Oman, against rebel forces reportedly led by Sheikh Ghalib bin Ali, imam of Oman, continued attacks July 24-30 on forts dominating areas of Oman believed held by the rebels. The jets, after dropping warning of impending attacks & reporting that rebels had evacuated their positions, rocketed & strafed forts in Nizwa (capital of Oman) July 25 & Tanuf July 26. RAF sorties were suspended July 26 after the fort at Izki, attacked July 24, was observed to have raised the sultan's flag, but additional attacks were reported on forts in Birkat-al-Moz July 29 & Farq July 30. [See p. 234A-F1]

Sir Bernard Burrows, British political resident for the Persian Gulf, returned to Bahrein July 28 from 3 days of talks with the sultan & Air Vice Marshal Laurence F. Sinclair, in charge of RAF operations, and told newsmen that the Oman rebellion seemed to have been fostered by an outside power. Burrows, who said the revolt actually consisted of a few hundred men led by Talib bin Ali, the imam's brother, asserted that the revolt had been "very much exaggerated" by outsiders. [See p. 234D1]

(Reports from Bahrein said July 30 that there had been no shooting between rebel forces & those of the sultan, except for a minor skirmish near Birwa. British troops were reported July 29 to have been shifted from Sharja to the disputed Buraimi Oasis area. British spokesmen in Bahrein had stressed July 26 that no British ground troops would be used in Oman and that RAF strikes would be limited to demonstrating that rebels could not hold seized Omani forts.)

A statement issued July 29 by spokesmen for the sultan asserted that loyal Omani forces were closing in on rebel-held mountain areas of Oman. The statement, presumably referring to Saudi Arabia, charged that "one of the neighboring countries" had interfered in Oman in 1955, forcing the sultan to act to preserve order. It said: "At that time, Talib bin Ali, one of those influenced by foreign bribes, took refuge with that [foreign] Govt. . . . [for 2 yrs. and received] military equipment of new kinds, with money for seduction" & starting a new revolt. [See Vol. XVI, p. 9E3]

Nasser Vs. U.S. Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser charged July 26 that the U.S. had tried to isolate & ruin Egypt after Britain & France had failed in military attempts to force Egypt into submission to the West. [See p. 234A2]

Nasser, addressing Alexandrians on the first anniversary of his nationalization of the Suez Canal [see Vol. XVI, pp. 249B-E1, 242E3], said that, "in league with imperialists & world Zionism," the U.S. had abandoned its initial support of Egypt in the UN and brought "pressure against Egypt by stopping the sale of wheat & oil." "This plan," he charged, "was to realize by peaceful means what the aggressors had failed to realize by force." [See Vol. XVI, p. 375G3]

Asserting that the Soviet ultimatum of Nov. 5, 1956 had "scared the British & French out of their wits" & halted fighting in the canal zone, Nasser claimed that Western "hatred" of Egypt then had used the Eisenhower Doctrine to "isolate Egypt from the rest of the Arab states & to try to work from within these Arab states" on the pretext of combatting communism. The U.S., he charged, had attempted to force Egyptian participation in the Eisenhower Doctrine by freezing Egypt's funds in the U.S. [See p. 11D2]

Nasser asserted that all these efforts to dominate Egypt had failed. He said: "We had to fight 2 big nations, as well as Israel, & finally the American dollar. But we emerged victorious. . . . We now know who are our friends & who are our enemies." [See p. 227G3]

(Nasser, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Egyptian Defense Min., observed naval maneuvers off Alexandria July 27 by Egyptian fleet units including recently delivered Soviet subs.) [See p. 234C2]

(The Egyptian Govt. July 30 blacklisted the Danish freighter "Brigitte Toft," which had transited the Suez Canal en route to Israel [see p. 234E2]. Egyptian Finance Ministry officials said July 15 that the Govt. had rejected proposals for the financing of a Suez-Port Said pipeline by Aristotle Onassis, Greek-born shipping magnate.) [See p. 210C3]

Aqaba. A White House statement disclosed July 18 that Pres. Eisenhower recently had written to King Saud of Saudi Arabia to convey a "clear understanding" of the U.S. position in support of Israeli use of the Gulf of Aqaba. The statement said Mr. Eisenhower had written after Saud had expressed distress over the use of the gulf by Israeli warships. It said the President had stressed that the U.S. backed only "innocent passage" into the gulf. The President was said to have urged adjudication by the World Court. [See p. 122C2]

The Saudi Arabian-owned Cairo newspaper "Al Kahira" reported July 18 that Saudi Arabia had begun placing heavy guns on its side of the Strait of Tiran, entry to the Gulf of Aqaba, "to defend the waterway against Israeli aggression." [See p. 227B3]

(The U.S. State Dept. was reported July 30 to have asked Congress for renewal of a $25 million aid allocation for Saudi Arabia planned as part of the fiscal 1957 foreign aid program but unused on expiration of the program June 30. The $25 million, part of an aid agreement negotiated during King Saud's visit to the U.S., was said to have remained unallotted due to U.S.-Saudi differences over use of the grant for improvement of the port of Dammam.) [See p. 118G3]

(A Senate probe of U.S. Mid-Eastern policy, begun in January by a joint Forgn. Relations-Armed Services subcommittee, was suspended July 30. Sen. J. William Fulbright [D., Ark.], subcommittee chairman, said members of the group had been unable to examine adequately the "massive classified documentation" provided by the State Dept.) [See p. 26A2]

Jordan. Army Lt. Hilalyel Shalameh, testifying July 30 in the trial (begun July 27) of 22 men charged with attempting to overthrow King Hussein, said that the USSR had promised to attack Iraq if Iraq intervened to halt the coup. 8 of the 22 accused, including 2 former Jordan Army Chiefs of Staff, Maj. Gens. Ali Abu Nuwar & Ali Hayari, had fled to Egypt or Syria & were on trial in absentia. [See p. 145F1]

A report issued July 27 by a mission of the Intl. (World) Bank for Reconstruction & Dvpt. outlined a $118 million 10-yr. Jordan development program but said it could be fulfilled only if other nations assumed the Jordan defense burden and foreign economic aid continued at

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

1955-56 levels, based on the former $33 million annual British subsidy. The program called for development of agriculture & textiles and urged a limited Jordan River irrigation project. [See p. 211B1]

Israel. The British-owned Shell & British Petroleum (formerly Anglo-Iranian) oil companies announced July 23 their decision to dispose of all holdings in Israel with the exception of the Haifa oil refinery. The 2 firms, which said their Israeli operations had not been "commercially attractive," agreed to supply Israel with oil for at least 6 mos. Israeli officials said July 23 that the 2 firms had admitted they were under Arab pressure to quit Israel. The British Govt., which held 51% of British Petroleum's stock, denied July 23 that it had been informed of the move. [See pp. 227G3, 122G2]

ATOMIC ENERGY

Intl. Atom Agency Founded. The UN-affiliated Intl. Atomic Energy Agency came into existence legally July 29 with Pres. Eisenhower's signature of a bill completing U.S. ratification of the agency. The agency, first proposed by Mr. Eisenhower in a speech before the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 8, 1953 [see Vol. XIII, pp. 409C1-410A3], was to come into being when 18 nations, including 3 of the world's 5 leading nuclear powers (the U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada) had ratified the IAEA statute. 26 nations, including the USSR & Britain (ratification deposited earlier July 29) had ratified the statute before Pres. Eisenhower completed U.S. approval. [See pp. 198F-G3, 162F2]

(Immediately following the U.S. action, France, Canada, Australia & Brazil deposited their IAEA ratifications with the U.S. July 29.)

(The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. refused July 30 to withdraw a recommendation by Sen. John W. Bricker [R., O.] that would restrict Pres. Eisenhower's powers to make nuclear materials available to the IAEA. The recommendation, approved by the committee 14-2, required the President to get specific prior approval from Congress before making enriched uranium available to the agency. The committee reconsidered the restriction after Eisenhower Admin. protests.) [See p. 208B1]

Other Nuclear Developments. Plans for the first atom-powered U.S. merchant ship, a 21,000-ton vessel to be begun in 1958 & completed in 1960 at a cost of $42 million, were disclosed July 30 by Clarence G. Morse, U.S. Maritime Administrator, at a symposium sponsored by the Atomic Energy Comm. & Maritime Admin. in Washington D.C. [See p. 226B1] . . . The 9th nuclear device in the AEC's current Nevada test series was detonated July 24. [See p. 233B1] . . . Atomic Energy Comm. Dr. Willard F. Libby predicted July 30 that peaceful applications of radioactive isotopes would save the U.S. $5 billion annually by 1960 and more than cover the total cost of the U.S.' nuclear energy & weapons programs. Libby asserted that isotope usage already was saving U.S. industry $500 million yearly [see p. 194C2]. (Libby, testifying before a Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Subcom. on radiation, had said June 5 that radioactive fallout from continued nuclear weapons tests could present only "a very small risk" to mankind. Nuclear physicist Dr. Ralph E. Lapp had warned the subcommittee June 5 that a 2,500-megaton H-bomb attack eventually would cause 16 million defective children, 120 million still-births & 140 million embryonic deaths. Lapp urged the U.S. to consider creation of a "sperm bank" to reduce any possible genetic damage from radiation. Libby, rebutting genetic arguments against testing, told the subcommittee's final session June 7 that nuclear weapons research "would be crippled by a cessation of tests.") [See pp. 201F3-202A1] . . . Dr. Linus Pauling, 1954 Nobel Prize-winner, left the U.S. for Europe June 11 to continue efforts to end nuclear weapons tests & add to an anti-test petition said to have been signed by 2,200 scientists. Pauling, who termed Libby's stand on radiation "misleading," was subpenaed June 6 by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. to testfy on Communist support for his petition, but the subcommittee dropped the subpena June 7. [See p. 139D3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Pakistani Prime Min. Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy flew to London from New York July 27, ending an 18-day U.S. visit. In a radio broadcast from UN Hq. July 25, he had urged establishment of a permanent UN force for "preventive policing." [See p. 228E-F2] . . . **North Korean-Communist Chinese Command,** at a joint Military Armistice Comm. session in Panmunjom, Korea July 28, accused the UN Command of violating the Korean armistice and called for the allies to "remove from [South] Korea all combat material illegally introduced." [See p. 211B3] . . . **North Viet Namese** Premier Pham Van Dong, in a letter to South Viet Namese Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem July 19, proposed discussions on reunification of Indo-China by elections. [See Vol. XVI, p. 227C-D3] . . . **Vladivostok** waters of Peter the Great Bay were closed to foreign ships & planes by the USSR July 20. The Japanese Forgn. Ministry announced in Tokyo July 27 that Japan had protested closure of the "traditional fishing grounds of Japan." [See Vol. XVI, p. 154G1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Oil Import Cut. Pres. Eisenhower urged the major oil-importing companies July 29 to cut oil imports voluntarily to 10% of their 1954-56 averages. This actually meant a cut of almost 20% under current plans. Imports for the last half of 1957 would be cut from the 970,000-bbl. daily average planned to 775,700.

The oil-deficit states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada & Arizona were exempted from the request. Companies that imported less than 20,000 bbl. a day also were exempted provided they did not increase their imports by more than 12,000 bbl. daily over 1956.

The President's action was on the recommendation of his special Cabinet committee on oil imports, which had warned that increasing petroleum imports threatened U.S. security by discouraging domestic oil exploration. It proposed mandatory curbs should voluntary methods fail. Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton, a member of the committee, said it would take "several months" to see whether the voluntary plan worked. (Seaton announced July 30 that Navy Capt. Matthew V. Carson Jr. would be in charge of the voluntary program.)

Congress members from oil-producing states lauded the President's action, but Sens. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) & William A. Purtell (R., Conn.) & others from consuming states expressed disappointment. Wiley said that "the whole intention of the restriction is to force the consumer to pay more." [See p. 211C2-F3]

Personnel. George Magoffin Humphrey, 67, resigned as Treasury Secy. July 29. Robert Bernerd Anderson, 47, was sworn in as his successor at a White House ceremony the same day. [See p. 212C1]

ANDERSON
Wide World

Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference July 31, angrily defended his appointment of Maxwell H. Gluck, 57, of Ohio, owner of the Darling Stores (a coast-to-coast chain of 140 women's apparel shops), as Amb. to Ceylon. Under questioning at a closed Senate Forgn. Relations Com. session July 2, Gluck said he had contributed $20,000-$30,000 to Pres. Eisenhower's re-election campaign but that he did not know the name of the Prime Minister of Ceylon, that he knew but could not pronounce the name of the Prime Minister of India, that he did not know Ceylon was a member of the UN subcommittee that condemned Soviet intervention in the Hungarian revolution and that he did not know the name of the U.S. Amb. to India. The Senate confirmed his nomination July 3. Mr. Eisenhower denied July 31 that Gluck's political contributions even had been mentioned when his name was submitted for the job, and the President said, "I don't take it very kindly as suggesting I would be

influenced by such things." He said Gluck "was selected from a group of men that were recommended highly by a number of people I respect," and he suggested that Gluck "can learn" about Ceylon. Gluck told reporters July 31 that he was being "briefed" on Ceylon by the State Dept. and that he already could answer all the questions he had failed to answer before the Senate committee. (The committee voted July 30 to hold public hearings on all future ambassadorial nominations.)

Samuel Wilder King, 71, resigned (on Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton's request) July 25 as Governor of Hawaii. William F. Quinn, 38, an active Republican & attorney, was designated by Pres. Eisenhower July 26 to the $19,000-a-yr. post.

Pres. Eisenhower July 24 appointed Dr. Elmer Hess of Erie, Pa., ex-pres. of the American Medical Assn., to succeed Dr. Howard A. Rusk as chairman of the Natl. Advisory Com. on the Selection (drafting) of Physicians, Dentists & Allied Specialists.

The President was revealed July 25 to have decided to designate every American traveling abroad as a goodwill ambassador, as suggested by "N.Y. Herald Tribune" columnist Roscoe Drummond as part of Mr. Eisenhower's "people-to-people" program of promoting international good-will. (A People to People Foundation, Inc. to aid this program was formed in New York Feb. 4 with Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan as chairman of the board & Charles Edw. Wilson as pres.)

CONGRESS

School Bill Killed. A compromise bill (HR1) for federal aid to school construction was killed July 25 by a 208-203 House vote (111 R. & 97 D. vs. 126 D. & 77 R.). The bill's defeat was aided by the House's adoption, by 136-105 non-record vote, of an amendment barring the use of the school aid funds in any school district that practiced racial segregation. Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R., N.Y.), who introduced the non-segregation amendment, voted to kill the amended bill. The House, by voice vote July 24, had adopted an amendment barring federal supervision of or interference in education.

Pres. Eisenhower "expressed great disappointment" July 26 at the House's failure "to pass an appropriate measure to meet the critical shortage of public schools." But many Democrats charged that the President was directly to blame for the bill's defeat. Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), a principal author of the measure, said that if the President "had come out with a strong statement, we could have won." Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (W., Va.), chief Democratic manager for the bill, said Mr. Eisenhower could have reversed the result by making a half-dozen phone calls to GOP Congressmen but that "the President didn't do anything as far as I can determine, although as late as Wednesday [July 24] I was promised a letter or statement."

Kelley, Bailey & 10 other Democrats of the House Education Com. had telegraphed Mr. Eisenhower July 22 to urge him to use his prestige to win Republican support for the measure. Health - Edctn. - Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom, who had fought strongly for the bill, told reporters July 22 that he still hoped the President would "get on the phone" to seek House GOP votes for it. Mr. Eisenhower discussed the measure with House GOP leaders July 23 and was reported to have said he was "not entirely satisfied" with the compromise bill but "would accept" it "as a start." Democrats called this the bill's "death blow."

At his press conference July 31, the President insisted that he had tried to win votes for the bill although "I don't get up and make statements every 20 minutes." He said he had accepted compromises he did not like in an effort to get a school-aid bill and would have signed the measure had it passed. "But I am getting to the point where I can't be too enthusiastic about something that I think is likely to fasten a sort of albatross, another one, around the neck of the Fed. Govt.," he declared. [See p. 205D3, F-G3]

Civil Rights Debate. Senate debate on the civil rights bill (HR6127) July 25-31 centered on an amendment to permit jury trial of persons accused of criminal contempt by violating right-to-vote edicts of federal courts. The proposal was introduced by "liberal" Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) & Frank Church (D., Ida.) July 24. It was backed by many pro-civil rights Senators either on its own merits or as a compromise that could help get the bill passed. An informal all-out bipartisan civil rights coalition headed by Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) fought the proposal. Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference July 31, reiterated his opposition to any such amendment.

The protracted Senate debate put a halt to all other Senate legislation, and the month ended without Senate approval of a House-passed (July 30) resolution authorizing Govt. agencies whose regular fiscal 1958 appropriations had not been passed to continue to spend at current rates. Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) July 30 & 31 blocked Senate leadership efforts to win unanimous consent to interrupting the debate temporarily for Senate action on essential appropriations, foreign aid & other pressing matters. (As one result, authority to operate the Small Business Admin. expired at midnight July 31.) [See p. 237E1-B3]

James Reston reported in the "N. Y. Times" July 31 that Sen. George A. Smathers [D., Fla.] had called the attention of the radio & TV networks to reports that they were not giving the Southern view fair coverage on the rights issue. His letter, on the stationery of the Senate Commerce Com., which checks on the FCC & therefore has power over broadcasting, warned that "in view of the efforts of some to extend a modified public utility type of control to the broadcasting industry, the implications of such charges are serious." He said he did "not embrace the charges" and had "come to no conclusion on the issue of stricter regulation of broadcasting," but he suggested that the nets "submit the facts on the treatment" they had accorded the contending rights views.)

Other Legislation. A bill to authorize federal construction of a high Hells Canyon dam was killed by a 16-14 vote (14 R. & 2 Southern Dems. vs 14 D.) of the House Interior Com. July 24. After the vote, Rep. Jack Westland (R., Wash.) made public a July 19 letter in which Pres. Eisenhower strongly opposed the proposed federal dam as throwing "an additional burden on the already heavily-burdened taxpayers." The House Interior Subcom. on Reclamation, by a 19-2 vote July 26, agreed not to consider any other measures for a federal Hells Canyon dam until Feb. 1, 1958. [See p. 206B-F2] . . . A bill (HR2474) to provide a $320 million (12½%) pay raise for 518,000 postal employes was passed by the House and sent to the Senate July 23 by a 379-38 vote (217 D. & 162 R. vs. 29 R. & 9 D.). The basic raise would be $546 a year. [See p. 212E1] . . . A compromise $33,759,850,000 Defense Dept. appropriation was approved by House voice vote and sent to the Senate July 24. It was $2,368,150,000 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested. Major items: Air Force $15,930,220,000 (against $17.4 billion requested), Navy $9,866,355,000 ($10.3 billion requested), Army $7,264,550,000 ($9.1 billion requested). (Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had sent the joint conference committee July 18 a revised estimate listing his department's appropriations needs at $34,391,980,000. Wilson, ordering a 100,000-man cut in the 3 services' strength July 16, had said it would save $200 million. The Army was to be reduced by 50,000 men [to 950,000], the Air Force by 25,000 [to 900,000] & the Navy by 15,000 [to 860,000]. As a direct result, the Army draft call for September was cut July 23 to 8,000, the lowest figure since Apr. 1956. Sen. Stuart Symington [D., Mo.] July 19 accused Pres. Eisenhower of "incredible irresponsibility" in first charging in a radio-TV address that House cuts in his defense appropriation requests constituted a "fearful gamble" with U.S. security but in later announcing [through Wilson] his willingness to accept a lower defense appropriation than the Senate had voted. Symington charged July 22 that the Admin. cuts "heavily reduce research & development, production & training.") [See pp. 212E-G2, 189B1]

LABOR

Textile Unionists Probed. United Textile Workers Secy.-Treasurer Lloyd Klenert & Pres. Anthony Valente "improperly" used $128,405 in union funds

to pay for homes in the fashionable section of Kensington, Md., a Washington suburb, & for entertainment & other personal items, according to charges aired at hearings in Washington July 17-26 before the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities.

Martin J. Quigley, Mutual Title Co. pres., testified July 17 that in May 1952 the 2 UTW officers had given him a $95,000 union check ostensibly as down payment on a union hq. building but had told him a few days later to "use what was necessary" of it for a $52,500 home for Klenert & a $42,500 home for Valente. Quigley said he had bought the 2 homes for $57,000 cash on condition that Klenert & Valente assume $38,000 in existing mortgages. Klenert & Valente then turned over $57,000 of union funds, and Quigley returned the original $95,000 check, he testified.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), committee chairman, conceded July 17 that Klenert & Valente apparently had repaid the money, but he said they allegedly "took steps" to do so only after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, then AFL secy.-treasurer, had discovered "their misuse" of it.

Meany testified July 22 that he had uncovered the transaction later in 1952 when Klenert & Valente had given him a "phony report" of their union's finances to support their request for an organizing loan from the AFL. Meany said he had brought the matter to the AFL Executive Council and that a council investigating committee had brought in an adverse report. Nothing could be done, however, Meany said, because the UTW executive board ignored the findings and made "a complete whitewash." Meany promised to turn the case over to the AFL-CIO.

Klenert, testifying at various sessions July 18-26, insisted that he & Valente always had intended to repay the union and that Meany's challenge had not frightened them into doing so. He said July 19 that the money had been used for their homes only as a device to conceal it from possible rival factions then entering the union from the CIO Textile Workers Union. Klenert said July 26 that other purchases paid for with union funds had been made from a special $6,500 expense fund the union had given him in 1948.

Klenert's other expenditures from union funds, as listed by committee investigators Alphonse F. Calabrese & Morton Henig July 26, included $18,391 in "questionable" charges for hotels in which Klenert usually was accompanied by his wife &/or children, $2,564.64 for 24 parties to the Broadway hit show "My Fair Lady," nearly $9,000 for other entertainment, $971 for golf, cabana & solarium charges, $566.50 for a color TV set, 2 other TV sets, household furnishings, $222 for a suit, $200 for a coat, $30.94 for 2 brassieres & a petticoat, $26 for diaper service, $40 for trampoline lessons for Mrs. Klenert, a $25.20 cork screw. It was charged that in 1955 the union bought Klenert & Valente new Lincolns at $5,500 each and that the 2 had kept the more than $1,000 each refunded as trade-in allowances on their 1953 cars.

Dio Convicted. N.Y. racketeer Johnny Dio (Dioguardi), 43, was convicted by a N.Y. jury July 25 on 2 bribery & conspiracy counts for allegedly master-minding a plot to obtain $30,000 from Leonard Kornblum & Fred Bergen, partners in 2 electroplating companies (Kings Electroplating Co. and Kings Automatic Plating Co.), in return for a promise of labor peace. No verdict was returned on 2 other bribery counts against Dio.

A Dio co-defendant, Max Chester, 42, ex-convict & former secy.-treasurer of Retail Clerks Local 405, was convicted on all 4 counts. A 3d defendant, Samuel Goldstein, 42, pres. of Teamsters Local 239, a Dio "paper local," was convicted on the conspiracy count & on 2 of the bribery counts.

Kornblum & Bergen, who allegedly paid Chester $10,000 in bribes, were named as co-conspirators but not co-defendants. [See p. 176A1]

Teamsters Union. Dave Beck, Intl. Teamsters pres., pleaded not guilty in Seattle July 26 to the grand larceny charge of pocketing the proceeds of the sale of a union-owned auto. His son, Dave Jr., pleaded not guilty July 30 to 2 similar grand larceny charges involving 2 union-owned cars. [See pp. 230G3-231B1]

William A. Lee, Intl. Teamsters 7th vice pres., charged at a special meeting of Teamsters' Joint Council 25 (representing 135,000 members of 42 Chicago-area locals) June 11 that the union would have to sell $1 million worth of bonds at a 10% loss because Beck's manipulation of union funds had left it with too little ready cash to meet operating expenses. Lee said he had been told this by John F. English, the union's secy.-treasurer. Beck replied at a press conference in Seattle July 12 that he had invested the money in the union's interest instead of letting it lie "idle" in banks and that the union could borrow on its securities on a moment's notice if ready cash were needed.

Frank W. Brewster, Intl. Teamsters vice pres. & chairman of the Western Conf. of Teamsters, was convicted by U.S. Dist. Judge John J. Sirica in Washington June 26 on 31 counts of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions or produce subpenaed records as demanded by the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. (Beck had announced in a message June 25 to the annual meeting [in San Diego] of the Western Conf. of Teamsters that he had reappointed Brewster as chairman of the unit.) [See pp. 158D1, 149F-G1, 89C-D2]

The Supreme Court June 10 had reversed the contempt conviction of Joseph Curcio, 41, secy.-treasurer of N.Y. Teamsters Local 269, who had refused to tell a grand jury where to find the records of his local. The local was one of the alleged "paper locals" formed by Johnny Dio under charter of the former AFL United Auto Workers (which became the Allied Industrial Workers) and which later were given Teamsters charters. Justice Harold H. Burton's unanimous decision held that "compulsory production" of the records "by their custodian is readily justifiable" but that the custodian could invoke the 5th Amend. (as Curcio had done) against testifying as to their whereabouts. Curcio turned over 2 boxes of what he said were the records to the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities in Washington July 1, but he invoked the 5th Amend. 61 times in refusing to answer questions about them. [See p. 90E-G2]

Alfred Reger, 45, secy.-treasurer of N.Y. Teamsters Local 522, was sentenced to 5 to 10 years in jail in New York July 30 on his June 5 conviction of extorting $1,750 from 2 lumber companies as the price of "labor peace." [See p. 90A-B3]

FOREIGN

Tunisian Republic. A special session of the Tunisian Natl. Constituent Assembly voted unanimously July 25 to depose Sidi Mohammed el-Amin Pasha, 76, bey of Tunis, and to proclaim a Tunisian Republic. Deputies, who had denounced the beylical regime for corruption & weakness, then voted unanimously July 25 to name Premier Habib Bourguiba as president of the new republic. The special assembly session had been called July 22 by a meeting of the dominant Neo-destour Party's political bureau. A 121-gun salute formally announced proclamation of the republic in Tunis at 6 p.m. July 25. [See p. 190D3; Vol. XVI, 89B1]

Informed of termination of the 250-yr. beylical regime by Assembly Secy. Ali Belouane & Interior Min. Taieb Mehiri, the bey & his family left the beylical palace in Carthage July 25 to begin enforced residence in La Manouba, near Tunis. The bey, who signed no abdication ending his 14-yr. reign & apparently did not concur in his dethronement, presumably had empowered the assembly to end his reign when he signed the decree establishing the assembly. [See Vol. XVI, p. 99G1-B2]

(Hamadi ben Salam, husband of the bey's 2d daughter, Princess Zakia,

Wide World

Sidi Mohammed el-Amin Pasha (left) was deposed as bey of Tunis. Habib Bourguiba (right) was chosen pres. of the new Tunisian Republic.

was arrested July 25 on treason charges for alleged collaboration with officials of the former French protectorate. Prince Salaheddine, the bey's 2d son, was arrested July 19 on charges of attempted murder for aiming his car at a policeman.)

Establishment of the republic, the 4th in Africa (others: Liberia, Sudan, Egypt), was accepted calmly July 25-26 by the Tunisian people. The French Govt. indicated July 25 that it would remain aloof from Tunisian developments unless they resulted in violence [see p. 190F2-B3]. The Moroccan State Radio, however, said July 26 that the Moroccan Forgn. Ministry did not view deposition of the bey with "entire approval" [see p. 115C3]. The ambassador to Tunisia of Libyan King Idris I walked out of the Tunisian Assembly July 25 when deputy Ahmed ben Salah called Britain the only successful monarchy. [See p. 190C3]

In what was considered a move to commit Tunisia to a presidential regime modeled on the U.S., Pres. Bourguiba accepted July 26 the resignation of his Cabt. and announced July 29 formation of a Cabt. in which (a) the premiership was abandoned & (b) ministerial posts became secretaryships of state. The changes apparently were intended to remove Bourguiba & the Cabt. from responsibility to the assembly, as in France.

State Secys. in the new Cabt., all Neodestour members & most members of the former Cabt., were: Coordination & Natl. Defense—Bahi Ladgham; Forgn. Affairs—Sadok Mokkadem; Interior—Taieb Mehiri; Finance—Hedy Nouira; Justice—Ahmed Mestiri; Commerce & Industry—Azzedine Abbassi; Agri.—Mastafa Filali; Pub. Works & Housing—André Barrouche; Post, Telegraph & Telephone—Rachid Driss; Education—Lamine Chabbi; Pub. Health—Ahmed ben Salah; Labor & Social Affairs—Mohammed Chakroun. State Undersecys. were: Information—Bechir ben Yahmed; Youth & Sports—Azonz Rebai; Planning—Abdeslem Khani.

Morocco. Sultan Mohammed V of Morocco, opening celebrations July 9 marking the Great Feast of Islam, invested his eldest son, Moulay Hassan, 28, as crown prince & heir to the Moroccan throne. The move, aimed at stabilizing the Moroccan monarchy through primogeniture, replaced succession based on selection of a new sultan from the royal family by vote of the College of Ulemas (sages). [See Vol. XVI, p. 110E2] . . . Addressing a meeting of Moroccan ambassadors in Rabat, the sultan publicly urged July 22, for the first time, an Algerian settlement based on "the independence of Algeria & respect for the legitimate interests of . . . France." [See p. 190G1] . . . The French Army began July 6 the withdrawal for Algerian duty of part of its forces remaining in Morocco. French officials had expressed regret June 4 over the deaths of 4 persons in a French bombardment in southeast Morocco. [See p. 99F3] . . . The Moroccan Govt. anounced May 2 that 11 persons, including 5 sons of Thami el-Glaoui, late pasha of Marrakesh, had been arrested for "anti-nationalist activities." [See Vol. XVI, p. 32B1] . . . Forgn. Affairs Min. Ahmed Balafrej returned to Rabat from Madrid July 8 after concluding agreements providing for the economic unification of Morocco & the withdrawal of the peseta from Spanish-administered Morocco. (5 Moroccans were killed June 15 in clashes between nationalists & Spanish troops in Ifni, Spanish Morocco.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 145G1, 30D-E3]

Algeria. A delegation of the Intl. Com. Against Concentration Camps, in a report issued July 26, absolved France of charges that it was running a concentration camp regime in Algeria. The group, Dr. Georges André, Belgian physician, Mme. Lise Borsum, Norwegian journalist & Ravensbruck camp survivor, and Cornelius van Rij, Dutch lawyer & war crimes judge, noted "lapses from the principles of liberty" but found that French rule in Algeria had not resulted in a camp regime "in the proper sense of the term." The commission, a private organization, charged torture & other abuses to lack of supervision of police & military units, particularly Forgn. Legion paratroopers. It noted that French authorities had admitted detaining 5,300 persons in camps without charging them with specific crimes. [See p. 236C-F1]

(5 French "liberal Catholics," including the Rev. Jean-Claude Mathez, a Catholic priest, were given suspended sentences July 24 after being found guilty on charges of aiding Algerian nationalists. One Frenchman was sentenced to 2 yrs. imprisonment & 5 others were acquitted by the Algiers court.) [See p. 236E1]

(3 persons were killed & 5 wounded in bombings in downtown Algiers July 27. 15 Algerian riflemen were killed & 7 others listed missing in a rebel attack 62 mi. southeast of Algiers July 28.) [See pp. 236F1, 190D2]

LATIN AMERICA

Guatemala. Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas, 43, was shot to death in the Presidential Palace in Guatemala City July 26 by Romero Vasquez Sanchez, 20, a member of the palace guard. Vasquez then took his own life with the same rifle. It was revealed July 29 that Vasquez had been discharged from the army in 1955 for Communist ideology and dismissed from a Govt. TV network job as "suspicious." 9 other palace guards were arrested July 29 as possible accomplices.

Wide World
CASTILLO

Castillo had led the successful 1954 revolt to overthrow the Communist-dominated regime of Col. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman after a previously unsuccessful 1949 uprising. He was named pres. by the cabinet in 1954.

Vice Pres. Luis Arturo Gonzalez Lopez, 56, took over as interim president July 27 and declared a state of siege, although the nation was reported calm. The Guatemalan Congress, after an all-night session July 26, announced that national elections would be held in 4 months to choose a new president.

Gonzalez, known as strongly anti-Communist, had been a lawyer & judge who was named to the Supreme Court in 1945. He was dismissed from the court by Arbenz Guzman in 1952 after rendering an anti-Communist verdict. He helped write the 1956 constitution and became first president of Congress that year. [See Vol. XVI, p. 79G2; XIV, 225A1]

Argentina. 8 million Argentine voters cast ballots July 28 for a Constituent Assembly in the first national elections to be held since the 1955 ouster of the Perón regime [see p. 31A2]. Almost-complete returns July 31 showed the moderate People's Radical Party had won 2,117,000 votes as against 1,821,000 for the leftist Intransigent Radicals. Each faction was given a provisional 76 seats in the assembly, which was to be convened Sept. 1 to decide whether to revise the 1853 constitution to curtail executive powers and give greater autonomy to municipalities & provinces. Socialists won 11 seats, Democrats 9, Christian Democrats 9, Progressive Democrats 6, Union Federal 3, Corrientes Liberals 2, Communists 2, Civic Independents 2, Labor 2, Corrientes Province Autonomists 2, Buenos Aires Conservatives 1, Chaco Province Workers 1, Conservatives 1. Dr. Madeo Sabattini, People's Radical leader, called July 31 on the Intransigents to join him to create a force capable of winning 1958 presidential & legislative elections. Dr. Arturo Frondizi, leader of the Intransigents, told "N.Y. Herald Tribune" correspondent Joseph Newman July 30 that the combined vote of his party & of the Peronists, whose support he had asked, represented half the total vote and would insure his election as president. (Juan D. Perón had told his followers to cast blank ballots. 2,063,000 such ballots, about 25% of the total, were counted.) Communists polled 230,122 votes as against 96,000 in the 1954 national election. The vote made their party the 2d biggest (next to Brazil) CP in Latin America. [See p. 149E3]

Argentina & Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations July 7 over repeated charges by the Argentine Govt. that Peron had been directing terrorist activities from his exile in Venezuela. Venezuela had recalled its ambassador, Atiliano Carnevali, July 5, and Argentine Amb.-to-Venezuela Gen. Carlos Toranzo Monterro was declared persona non grata July 6 on grounds that his embassy had been hatching plots to kill political refugees in Venezuela. [See Vol. XVI, p. 271C1]

ECONOMIC NEWS

Japanese raw cotton imports would be cut from the 1,200,000 bales originally planned for Apr.-Sept. 1957 to 910,000 under plans disclosed by Japan's Ministry of Intl. Trade & Industry July 24. [See p. 29E-F1] . . . **British cotton cloth imports** exceeded cotton cloth exports in June for first time in the 200-yr. history of the Lancashire textile industry, the Board of Trade announced July 24. . . . **U.S. wheat carryover** was reduced from the 1,033,415,000 bu. of July 1, 1956 (end of the marketing year) to 905,240,000 bu. July 1, 1957, the Agri. Dept. announced July 24. [See p. 142B2] . . . **United Business Service** predicted July 28 that the U.S. long-term economic outlook was "inflationary." [See p. 12E-F2] . . . **New federal rail agency**, with initial capital of $500 million to purchase freight cars & other rolling stock for lease to the railroads, was proposed July 24 by Pennsylvania R.R. Pres. James M. Symes, spokesman for 34 major Eastern railroads, at a House Commerce Com. hearing. He said the industry could not raise the $1 billion a year needed for equipment during the next 5 years. [See p. 159B3] . . . **A&P**, "Woman's Day" (A&P magazine), Hunt Foods, Morton Salt and Gen. Foods were cleared by U.S. Dist. Judge William J. Campbell in Chicago July 25 of anti-trust charges in a $3 million suit that had been filed Mar. 2, 1956 by 25 independent wholesalers & grocers. The accusers said that by distributing the magazine only in A&P stores at a price below the cost of similar magazines, the A&P had been able, through the 3 accused advertisers, to build up a captive audience of customers. . . . **Bellanca Corp.** was charged by the SEC July 9 with 14 new security-law violations. After reviewing the corporation's annual report, filed June 21, the SEC said Bellanca had failed to disclose that Sydney L. Albert, pres., was the company's dominant & controlling stockholder. The SEC had charged Apr. 24 that Bellanca had failed to report full details of its financial transactions in 1955 & 1956 and had put "false & misleading" statements in reports it did submit. [See p. 159B3] . . . **N.Y. real estate** history's biggest deal, the sale of 75% control of the Chrysler Bldg., its annex & the Graybar Bldg. by Webb & Knapp to an investment syndicate headed by Lawrence A. Wien for $66 million, was announced July 25 by William Zeckendorf, Webb & Knapp chairman. [See Vol. XIII p. 342G2] . . . **British Columbia's 2d major oil field** was believed to have been discovered by Pacific Petroleums, Ltd. & associates, the "Wall St. Journal" reported July 10. . . . **Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.** of Chicago was accused in an FTC complaint July 28 of false & misleading claims that Enden shampoo would cure dandruff. [See p. 111A2] . . . **Gen. Electric Co.'s** plea for an injunction to prohibit Masters Mail Co. from advertising GE products in New York at below "fair trade" prices was refused by Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan July 8. [See p. 7B2]

OBITUARIES

Edith Abbott, 80, Univ. of Chicago School of Social Service Admin. dean 1924-42, social worker, educator; July 28 in Grand Island, Neb.

Dr. John Earl Baker, 76, leading aide in U.S. relief to China, head of Amer. Red Cross relief projects in China during 1920s, chief U.S. member of Joint Rural Reconstruction Comm. in China before Communists won control; July 27 in Mill Valley, Calif.

A(lfred) C(leveland) Blumenthal, 66, wealthy realtor who bought & sold west coast theaters for movie distributors, established Fox Theatres Corp., produced Broadway shows, operated Mexican hotels & restaurants; July 29 in Beverly Hills, Calif. of cerebral blood clot.

Charles E. Bowles, 73, Detroit Mayor for 7 mos. in 1930 before his recall due to gang war & spread of vice & crime during his administration; July 29 in Detroit.

Prof. Edwin P. Davis, 91, ex-head of Rutgers U. Romance Language Dept., a founder & ex-pres. of Modern Language Assn. of America; July 24 in New Brunswick, N.J.

Archbishop Dorotheos, 68, Primate of Greece, Metropolitan of Larissa 1935-56, authority on Orthodox canon law; July 26 in Stockholm after brain surgery. [See p. 159G2]

Stuart Duncan, 85, bd. chrmn. Lea & Perrins, Inc., sauce mfrs.; July 28 in Newport, R. I.

Frank Fenton, 51, stage, screen & TV actor; July 24 in Hollywood.

Joseph W. Henderson, 67, Philadelphia atty., Amer. Bar Assn. pres. 1943-44, ex-chrmn. Bucknell U. bd. of trustees; July 25 in Williamsport, Pa.

Allen R. Matthews, 43, gen. mgr. Jamestown Corp., producers of historical pageants, author of "Assault," novel about World War II marines; July 26 in Williamsburg, Va.

George Pierce Metcalf, 67, pres. Providence Journal Co. (pblshrs. of "Providence Journal," "Evening Bulletin"), philanthropist; July 27 aboard his yacht off Provincetown, Mass. of heart ailment.

Leeds Mitchell, 80, investment broker, Chicago Stock Exchange head 1922-23; July 27 in Nantucket, Mass.

James G. Needham, 91, Cornell U. prof. emeritus of entomology; July 24 in Ithaca, N.Y.

Mike O'Dowd, world middleweight boxing champ 1917-20; July 28 in St. Paul, Minn. of heart attack.

Nat Patton, 60, U. S. Rep. (D., Tex.) 1935-45; July 27 in Crockett, Texas.

Frederick Clarke Prescott, 85, Cornell U. prof. emeritus of English, critic who first applied Freudian theory to literature; July 26 in Ithaca.

Lawson Valentine Pulsifer, 75, chemical engineer, inventor of first water-proof varnish, ex-pres. Valspar Corp.; July 24 in Mountainville, N.Y.

Dr. Ricardo Rojas, 75, anti-Peronist rector of Buenos Aires U., author of "El Santo de la Espada," "El Cristo Invisible"; July 30 in Buenos Aires.

Adm. Frederick Carl Sherman, 69, cmndr. of carrier "Lexington" in World War II battles of Bouganville, Salamaua & Coral Sea, aviator & submarine cmndr.; July 27 in San Diego of heart attack.

Roger Williams Straus, 65, chancellor N.Y. State Bd. of Regents, chrmn. Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. 1941-47, co-founder Natl. Conference of Christians & Jews in 1928; July 28 in Liberty, N.Y.

Judge H. Nathan Swaim, 66, of U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, Indiana Supreme Court Justice 1939-45; July 20 in Indianapolis of heart ailment.

SPORTS

Winners

Air race: Capt. Kenneth D. Chandler, 33, a Korean war jet ace, won the Bendix Trophy race (619.73 mi. from O'Hare Field, Chicago, to Andrews AF Base, Md.) in a Convair F-102 Delta Dagger jet interceptor July 28 in 54 min. 45.5 sec., averaging a record (for the race) 679.053 mph. [See Vol. XVI, p. 442B-C3] . . . **Auto racing:** Jean Behra of France, driving a BRM, won the 5th Caen (France) race for Grand Prix autos July 28. . . . **Boxing:** Floyd Patterson, 22, of New York, 184 lb., TKOd Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 25, of New York, 192½ lb., in the 10th round in New York July 29 to retain the world heavyweight title. (Jackson was hospitalized with a kidney ailment July 30.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 408E1] . . . **Golf:** Tommy Bolt, 38, of Los Angeles won the Eastern open in Baltimore July 28, for $2,800. . . . **Horse racing:** John Zitnik's Manassas, Doug Dodson up, won the $125,400 Arlington Handicap in Chicago July 27, for $88,800. Poly Hi, Eric Guerin up, won the $106,025 Arlington Lassie Stakes in Chicago July 27, for $65,025. Pucker Up, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $57,225 Arlington Matron Handicap in Chicago July 24. Freeman Keye's Romanita, Jack Skelly up, won the $58,700 Monmouth Oaks in Oceanport, N.J. July 27, for $38,205. . . . **Tennis:** Ashley Cooper, 20, of Australia won the 58th Pennsylvania lawn tennis title in Haverford, Pa. July 28. Budge Patty of Los Angeles won the Swiss intl. title in Gstaad, Switzerland July 28. . . . **Track & field:** Tom Courtney of Livingston, N.J. ran 800 meters in one min. 46 sec. in Gaevle, Sweden July 26 to better his American mark of one min. 46.8 sec. set in Kouvola, Finland July 17, 1955. . . . **Swimming:** Donatier Gutierrez of Mexico won the 33-km. Capri-Naples world championship long-distance swim July 28. . . . **Yach racing:** Bruce Huston of the Genesee (N.Y.) Yacht Club won the John Foster Dulles Cup for Dragon Class sloops in Kingston, Ont. July 27. Charles Ussman's Class B 50-ft. sloop "Legend" won the 2,225-mile Trans-Pacific yacht race (San Pedro, Calif.

to Honolulu) July 17 in the corrected handicap time of 11 days 41 min. Hank Burkard's Class D 38-ft. cutter "Meteor III" won the 333-mi. Chicago-to-Mackinac Is. yacht race July 22 in the corrected time of 39 hr. 18 min.

●

Phil Dickens, Indiana U. football coach, was suspended for one year by the Big 10 Conf. July 28 for offering prospective athletes financial aid that exceeded the amount permissable under conference rules. . . . **Natl. Football League Comm. Bert Bell,** appearing before the House Monopoly Subcom., said July 24 that pro football would be "doomed" unless Congress freed the sport's practices from anti-trust laws. He said pro football opposed pay TV & farm systems. Harold (Red) Grange, ex-Illinois U. & Chicago Bear football star, testifying July 25, defended the player-draft system. . . . **15 world marks** for 750 cubic centimeter cars were claimed by owners of a Fiat-engined Arbath sports car, driven by a team of 7 Italians, that averaged 100.87 mph. (fastest lap 114.34 mph.) as it covered 7,262.948 miles in a 3-day marathon in Monza, Italy July 27.

Baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y. added Sam (Wahoo) Crawford, 77, of Los Angeles, ex-Cinci. & Detroit outfielder, & Joe McCarthy, 70, of Tonawanda, N.Y., ex-Yankee, Cubs & Red Sox manager, as its 82d & 83d members July 22. [See Vol. XVI, p. 40G1] . . . **Robin Roberts,** Philadelphia pitcher, was fined $50 & suspended 3 days by Natl. League Pres. Warren Giles July 18 for disputing a call by umpire Jocko Conlin in Milwaukee July 17.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 642 deaths in West Java from asiatic flu were reported in Jakarta July 27. [See p. 216E1] . . . The death toll from Hurricane Audrey was put at 534 July 22. 518 of the dead were from Cameron Parish, La. 5 other deaths were reported in other parts of Louisiana & 11 in Texas. Property damage was estimated at more than $40 million. [See p. 232D2] . . . 513 persons were killed, 3,654 injured & 439 reported missing in torrential rainstorms that swept northwest Kyushu Island in southern Japan July 25-28. Hardest hit cities were Omura, where 26.2 inches of rain fell in 15 hrs., and Isahaya, both in Nagasaki Prefecture. It was Japan's worst flood since 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 216J] . . . 64 persons, including the bride, died when an old house caved in on a wedding party and buried 200 celebrants in Cairo July 25. . . . 56 persons were killed in an earthquake that struck Mexico City (where 36 died) & Guerrero State July 28. The center of the quake was said to be in Chilpancuigo, 55 miles northeast of Acapulco. . . . 25 persons were killed by lightning in 2 weeks of storms in Finland, it was reported in Helsinki July 29. . . . 20 persons died July 20 when a bus lost a front wheel, crashed into a dry stream bed and burst into flames on a country road between Istanbul & Edirne. . . . 15 persons were killed July 25 when a U.S.-built F-86 Sabre jet exploded in mid-air and fell into a heavily populated area of Bursa, Turkey, setting fire to a group of homes. . . . A Boston waterfront fire swept a mile-long dock area July 26.

24 persons were killed when the Nice-Paris express train was derailed July 19 at Bollene, near Avignon, France. . . . 19 persons were drowned in West Java when the Tijeseel River flooded 3 villages, it was reported July 22 from Jakarta. . . . At least 16 lives were lost as Typhoon Wendy passed over northern Hong Kong July 18. . . . 10 crewmen aboard a U.S. Navy Neptune bomber were killed July 23 when it crashed into the sea off Barbers Point near Honolulu. . . . 10 persons died when a ferry collided with a dredge July 19 on Pacui R. near Porte Alegre, Brazil.

Crime. Nathan Leopold's plea for executive clemency to reduce his 85-yr. sentence to 64 years, so that with time off for good behavior, he might be freed this December, was rejected July 30 by Ill. Gov. William G. Stratton. Leopold, who was convicted of the 1924 thrill slaying of Bobby Franks, would be allowed to re-petition the parole board (he had already made 3 unsuccessful petitions) for parole, Gov. Stratton said. [See Vol. XV, p. 96A3] . . . Raymond F. Ohlson, 20, was charged in Brockton, Mass. July 29 with the fatal stabbing July 26 of John Logan, 12, & his brother Paul, 10, of Stoughton, Mass. Ohlson recently had been paroled from a 10-yr. sentence for nearly strangling another youth in 1950. . . . Elaine Soule, 19, of Freeport, N.Y. told Burlingame, Calif. police July 26 that she had fatally stabbed & beaten her roommate, Catherine Elvins, 19, of Seattle, July 24 in order to steal a $160 check. . . . George J. (The Eel) Larned, 32, was captured by N.Y. police July 26 after a gun battle in which he was shot twice after robbing a restaurant. Larned had been shot July 10 as he escaped Nassau County police after burglarizing a home. . . . James Tierney, 52, mayor of Detroit's suburban Garden City, was shot 6 times and seriously injured by his longtime political foe, Lester Ellerhorst, 52, at a city council meeting July 25 after Ellerhorst was criticized for the way he had constructed a new police station. . . . Dr. John Bodkin Adams was fined £2,400 ($6,720) and ordered to pay court costs July 26 in Lewes, England on 14 charges of forging prescriptions, causing medicine & surgical appliances to be unlawfully delivered, forging documents, attempting to conceal drugs and falsely stating in cremation certificates that he knew of no bequests coming to him from persons being cremated. Adams had been acquitted of murdering an elderly patient. [See p. 184C2] . . . John Wilson Vickers, 22, a laborer, was hanged in Durham, Eng. July 23 for murdering a 72-yr.-old woman while robbing her store. It was Britain's first execution in 23 months. [See p. 118A2]

August (The Crank) Pascal's life sentence for the 1920 kidnaping of infant Blakely Coughlin was commuted July 23 by Pennsylvania Gov. George M. Leader. Pascal, 73 reportedly was dying of cancer. . . . 15 white men broke into the home of Claude Cruell, 58, a Negro farmer of Greenville, S. C., July 3 and beat him with blackjacks and sticks. Cruell & his wife had been tending 7 white children while their parents were away. . . . Mrs. Eunice Sally Brillhart, 31, a British war bride, was freed July 22 from the Fed. Reformatory for Women at Alderson, W. Va., after serving 3 years of a life sentence for killing 3 of her children. She had been stationed with her husband, Sgt. Robert W. Brillhart, at a U.S. Army post in Asmara, Eritrea and reportedly had broken under the strain of loneliness. Her commutation by Army authorities was the result of a Supreme Court ruling denying military courts jurisdiction over civilians.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Miss U.S.A. title won originally July 17 in Long Beach, Calif. by Mary Leona Gage, 18, of Maryland was awarded July 19 to runner-up Charlotte Sheffield, 20, of Salt Lake City because it was discovered that Miss Gage was married (to Staff Sgt. Gene Norris Ennis, 28, her 2d husband) & the mother of 2 children. Gladys Zender of Peru, who won the **Miss Universe** title July 19, came close to being disqualified when it was discovered that she was only 17½ yrs. old instead of the required 18, but she was allowed to keep the title. [See Vol. XVI, p. 304E3] . . . **Mrs. Frances Casadonte,** 68, mother of pianist Liberace, was beaten & kicked into unconsciousness by 2 thugs in the garage of her home in Sherman Oaks, Calif. July 18. No motive was discovered. . . . **Tommy Manville,** 63, was reported July 23 to have separated from his 10th wife, Pat Gaston, 27. [See p. 152G3] . . . **J. B. S. Haldine,** 64, leftist British geneticist who had headed the "London Daily Worker" editorial board 1940-49, left England July 24 to settle in India. He said he wanted to live in a country "where there are no foreign troops all over the place." He said he had nothing in particular "against the Americans" and would oppose any foreign troops. Haldane & his wife, Dr. Helen Spurway, were to work in the Indian Statistical Office in Calcutta. [See Vol. XI, p. 175G]

Married: British actor Wilfrid Hyde White, 54, to actress Ethel (Koreman) Drew, 25; July 21 in N.Y. (his 2d). . . . Movie actress Merle Oberon, 46, to Italian-born Mexican industrialist Bruno Pagliai; July 2 in Rome (her 3d, his 4th.

Divorced: Actress Lana Turner, 37, from her 4th husband, actor Alexander (Lex) C. Barker, 38; July 22 in Santa Monica, Calif. [See Vol. XIII, p. 300E3]